

ICE RECORD WAS SMASHED

Mae B. Easily Made It in
30 1/2 Seconds at
Montpelier

TWO OTHER HORSES BROKE OLD RECORD

Racers Seemed to Enjoy the
Brushes, as Did the
Crowd

The last matinee of the season on the Winoski river course under the auspices of the Capital City Driving club took place at Montpelier Saturday afternoon. One of the features of the day was the breaking of the course record twice by Mae B., driven by Fred Slayton. She did it with ease. The Bingen mare is but five years old and is without a record. She was sired by Major Chipman and owned by D. Lamb of Calais. If the mare had been crowded any to get the race she would have done the course in better than 30 1/2 seconds. The course record was formerly at 31 1/2 seconds. Bradwell Sub and Queenel also broke the record, making the course in 31 flat. The day was right for fast work and the horses seemed to enjoy it as well as the crowd. The summary:

Mae B. (Daly).....	1 1 1
Oweda (Daly).....	2 2 2
Time—37, 30 1/2, 30 1/2.	
CLASS B.	
Queenel (Slayton).....	1 1 1
Bradwell Sub (Hill).....	2 2 2
Time—32 1/2, 32, 31.	
CLASS C.	
Bradwell Sub (Hill).....	1 1 1
Zarlette (McLeod).....	2 2 2
Time—33 1/2, 31, 32.	
Starter, Edward Gould; judges, Messrs. Goodwin, Lillie and Fredette.	

GIVEN A RECEPTION.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Wilkins of Morrisville Married Half Century.

Morrisville, Feb. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Austin Wilkins were married 50 years ago yesterday, and in honor of the event their son, Glenn A. Wilkins, gave a reception and banquet Friday evening at the Grand Army hall, where more than 160 friends were assembled. Music was furnished by a Hardwick orchestra, and there were songs by Mrs. Ida Niles Jackson and Clifford W. Barrows.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins were married in Montpelier by Rev. Eli Hallon, then one of the most prominent Universalist preachers in New England and a well known writer on religious topics. They have lived happily together for 50 years in their present home on Summer street.

They have always been active in Grand Army and Relief corps circles. Mr. Wilkins is now commander of James M. Warner post, G. A. R., one of the best known Masons in Vermont, having been master of Mount Vernon lodge in 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1881. He has always been a Republican and has held many town offices.

Mr. Wilkins was born in Sterling, now a part of Stowe and Morrisville, on Feb. 2, 1841, one of six children, of whom the survivors are Mrs. Alma Shaw of Morrisville, 95 years of age; Mrs. Jane Doubleday of Stowe, 80 years of age, and Mr. Wilkins. Mr. Wilkins' grandfather, Josiah Howard, served in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Wilkins and three brothers served in the Civil war. Duran Wilkins dying in the service in New Orleans. Austin enlisted in Co. D, 5th Vermont, Aug. 15, 1861, and served 26 months and eight days. He contracted typhoid fever while in the South and came near losing his life.

Mrs. Wilkins was Laura Chaffee, born in Eden May 8, 1843. She had one brother, Edwin H. Howard, who died in Pownal about three years ago.

NERVOUS PEOPLE ARE INEFFICIENT

Their Condition Is an Economic
Loss and Should Be Corrected

Neurasthenia Is an American Disease
That Robs the Country of Much
Effective Service

In these war times we all want to keep ourselves at the highest point of efficiency to be able to do our share in the many demands for service that are made on all. The high tension of American life is productive of a form of nervous debility called neurasthenia, which is characterized by worry, irritability, over-sensitiveness and severe headache. It means that the patient has lost the power to recover and store up energy. The condition will grow worse if not corrected.

The treatment is one of nutrition of the nerve cells, requiring a non-alcoholic tonic. As the nerves get their nourishment from the blood, the treatment must be directed toward building up the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly on the blood and have proved of the greatest benefit in many cases of neurasthenia.

Mrs. Julia McCarthy, of 195 South Franklin avenue, Mansfield, Ohio, says: "I suffered from nervous debility, was very thin, was reduced in weight, my complexion was yellow and there were dark rings under my eyes. My stomach pained all of the time and I had to be careful what I ate. I had severe headaches and dizzy spells. I was extremely nervous, easily excited, and suffered from melancholy. I seemed to be sick all over."

"Other treatment did not benefit me and one day I read in a booklet about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They seemed suited to my case and I gave them a trial. I at once noticed an improvement in my condition and I continued the treatment until I was entirely well. I still take the pills whenever I think I need a tonic and they never disappoint me."

While so promptly effective Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain no harmful stimulants or opiates. They are perfectly safe and create no drug habit. A valuable booklet on nervous disorders containing full information about neurasthenia will be sent free upon request.

Although all drugs and many prepared remedies have increased in price, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Your own druggist can supply you or you can order direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. 30 cents per box or six boxes for \$2.50. Do not get any more Adv.

YOUR BILIOUSNESS

and constipation, headache, drowsiness, coated tongue, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, quickly disappear if you take Hood's Pills. Many say these pills act better on the liver and bowels than anything else. Do not give up. 25c. of druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

NO QUININE IN THIS COLD CURE

"Pape's Cold Compound" Ends Colds and
Grippe in a Few
Hours

Take "Pape's Cold Compound" every two hours until you have taken three doses, then all your misery goes and your cold will be broken. It promptly opens your clogged-up nostrils and air passages of the head; stops nasty discharge or nose running; relieves the headache, dullness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing, soreness and stiffness. Don't stay stuffed up! Quit blowing and snuffing. Ease your throbbing head—nothing else in the world gives such prompt relief as "Pape's Cold Compound," which costs only a few cents at any drug store. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, and causes no inconvenience. Accept no substitute.—Adv.

FAR MORE COMFORT ON THE WEST FRONT

Veteran of 1914 Is Apt to Make Ironic
Remarks About the "Featherbed
Soldier" Who Joins the
Army Now.

French Front, Feb. 25.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The veteran of 1914 who has passed four winters at the battle front is apt to make ironic remarks about "featherbed soldiers" when he hears newly-joined comrades speak of the discomforts of cold-weather cantonments. At the beginning of the war the fighting men were crowded in the trenches, but in general they had dry spot under the trees of a forest or in a drafty stable or barn in which to pass their very rare and short periods of repose.

Now all has been changed and everything possible is done to provide some sort of comfort and distraction for the front-line trenches. It must not be supposed that all the modern aids to human comfort are furnished to the soldier, but his lot is luxurious compared with that during the early months of the war.

In every village in the immediate rear of the fighting line it is his business to know of every nook and corner where men and horses can be housed. When a battalion or regiment marches in, everything is in readiness for its reception. Regimental workshops and offices, stables and kitchens already are arranged, and billeting accommodations for officers and men listed in such a way that the soldiers have only to go in and occupy their quarters. Sometimes they find themselves in the stables, but in general it has been found more convenient to place them in farm houses and barns, as the hygienic facilities in the country houses are far from modern.

Every available grange and barn has been thoroughly gone over and made watertight by having its roof covered with tarred paper and its walls made draft-proof by thick crumpled cardboard. Electric light has been installed everywhere. Partitioned off is a compartment where the men may take hot and cold shower baths. In the nearby kitchens every requisite is handy for cooking.

As the men's personal comfort comes first, there is given a treatise under straw mattress, known generally as "six-foot feathers," bolster, sleeping sack and blankets. In this vicinity of the villages sports grounds have been enclosed and marked for football games, while numerous plots of land are set apart for truck gardening and generally cultivated by the soldiers. The produce is much appreciated by the troops who, when at the front, have to content themselves with vegetables.

In each cantonment a large hut has been erected to serve as a recreation and reading and writing room. It is provided with a fairly extensive library and all kinds of indoor games. Every week or so a moving picture performance is given by the army theatre, which also arranges dramatic shows.

Besides these official arrangements for the troops other efforts are made by private bodies to cheer the men between their arduous and perilous periods of trench work. In almost every cantonment a canteen has been established under the auspices of French, American or British women, who serve the men with hot coffee, tea and bouillon and little food delicacies.

During the chilly months from September to May each soldier is given extra supplies of warm clothing comprising three cotton shirts, two pairs of flannellette under garments, two or three pairs of woolen socks, three blankets, one sweater, one scarf and a pair of woolen gloves, and in the Vosges mountains and other sectors where the cold is most severe still warmer clothing is placed at the disposal of the troops in case of need.

NEW DRAFT CALL MAY BE SOON.

Expected to Be in April or the Early
Part of May.

Washington, Feb. 25.—While war department officials reiterate that no date has been definitely fixed for the calling of the second draft for the national army all available outward indications would seem to point to some time during the month of April, or at the latest early in May.

Such an estimate is based on the known preparations for equipping and housing the men. The equipment and supplies for men of the second draft will become available soon after April 1 and careful observers look for the first increments to be called soon afterward.

RUMANIAN QUEEN HONORED.

Elected to Honorary Membership of
French Academy of Fine Arts.

Paris, Feb. 25.—The French Academy of Fine Arts has elected the queen of Rumania to honorary membership as an artist and patroness of the arts.

Partnerships involve possibilities of loss as well as profit. Death doesn't wait for dissolution of the firm. We advise insurance in all business enterprises. National Life Ins. Co. of Vt. (Mutual). S. S. Ballard, general agent, Rialto block, Montpelier, Vt.

WILSON NAMES PRICES FOR 1918

Proclaims Figures for Primary
Wheat Markets Ranging
from \$2.00 to \$2.28

JUNE 1, 1919, IS
LIMIT FIXED

Forestalls Agitators in Congress
and Assures Fair
Return to Farmers

Washington, Feb. 25.—President Wilson Saturday threw down the gauntlet to Senator Gore (Oklahoma) and others in Congress who have urged a guaranteed price of at least \$2.50 for wheat this year. He issued a proclamation which in effect maintains the 82 basic price previously set by the president under authority from Congress. In explanation of his pronouncement he issued a statement based on information given him by the department of agriculture, the food administration and other advisers, in which he sets forth that it is his duty under the food control act to announce the price of wheat for the coming year. The prices fixed, the president declared, would assure the producer of a reasonable profit. On the basis of No. 1 Northern spring wheat and its equivalents the president fixed the prices as follows:

Chicago, \$2.20; Omaha, \$2.15; Kansas, \$2.15; St. Louis, \$2.18; Minnesota, \$2.17; Duluth, \$2.17; New York, \$2.28; Philadelphia, \$2.27; Baltimore, \$2.27; Newport News, \$2.27; Charleston, S. C., \$2.27; Savannah, \$2.27; Portland, Ore., \$2.25; Seattle, \$2.05; San Francisco, \$2.10; Los Angeles, \$2.10; Galveston, \$2.20; New Orleans, \$2.20; Salt Lake City, \$2; Great Falls, Mont., \$2; Spokane, Wash., \$2; Pocatello, Idaho, \$2; Fort Worth, Texas, \$2.09; Oklahoma City, \$2.05; Wichita, Kan., \$2.08.

The equivalents of No. 1 Northern to which the same price applies are No. 1 hard winter, No. 1 red winter, No. 1 durum and No. 1 hard white. The wheat must be harvested in the United States during 1918 and sold in the market before Jan. 1, 1919. The president's proclamation states that the action is to meet an emergency requiring the stimulation of wheat planting.

In a statement accompanying his proclamation the president said: "Under the food control act of August 10, 1917, it is my duty to announce a guaranteed price for wheat of the 1918 harvest. I am therefore issuing a proclamation setting the price at the principal interior primary markets. It makes no essential alteration in the present guarantee. It is a continuation of the present prices of wheat with some adjustment arising from the designation of additional terminal marketing points."

"This guaranteed price assures the farmer of a reasonable profit even if the war should end within the year and the large stores of grain in those sections of the world that are now cut off from transportation should again come into competition with his products. To increase the price of wheat above the present figure or to agitate any increase of price would have the effect of very seriously hampering the large operations of the nation and of the allies by causing the wheat of last year's crop to be withheld from the market. It would, moreover, dislocate all the present wage levels that have been established after much anxious discussion and would therefore create an industrial unrest which would be harmful to every industry in the country."

"I know the spirit of our farmers, and have not the least doubt as to their loyalty with which they will accept the present decision. The fall wheat planting, which furnishes two-thirds of our wheat production, took place with no other assurance than that the farmers' confidence was demonstrated by the fact that they planted an acreage larger than the record of any preceding year, larger by 2,000,000 acres than the second largest record year and 7,000,000 acres more than the average."

A Medical Mongoo

We can manufacture poisons within our own bodies which are as deadly as a snake's venom.

The liver acts as a guard over our well-being, sifting out the clinders and poisons from the general circulation. A blockade in the intestines piles a heavy burden upon the liver. If the intestine is choked or clogged up, the circulation of the blood becomes poisoned, the system becomes loaded with toxic waste, and we suffer from auto-intoxication or ptomaine poisoning. Something is wrong with the liver, and we suffer from headache, yellow-coated tongue, bad taste in mouth, nausea, or gas, acid dyspepsia, languor, debility, skin or eyes yellow, the water is scant and high colored, containing "brick dust" deposits and bile pigments. At such times one should drink plenty of water before breakfast, and occasionally take a pleasant laxative. Such a one is made of the May apple, leaves of aloe and root of jalap, first extracted and put in ready-to-use form by Dr. Pierce nearly fifty years ago, and sold by druggists as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Do not take mineral oils or so-called "Russian oil," for the experiments by R. F. McDonald have shown a laxative reported in a government publication of the U. S. public health service, that mineral oil may act as an irritant that produces gastro-intestinal disturbances and that it may cause tissue proliferation, stimulating cancer.

The next important organ to be reckoned with is the kidneys. Kidney disease carries away a large number of our people. What can the ordinary person do to properly balance bodily health? The answer is not easy, but I advise everybody to eat less meat, eat coarse, plain food, with plenty of vegetables, drink plenty of water between meals, and take an acid urine solvent, such as Auric (double strength), before meals for while. Auric can be obtained at almost any drug store.—Adv.

BELLAN'S
Absolutely Removes
Indigestion, Druggists
refund money if it fails. 25c

BAD COLD? TAKE "CASCARETS" FOR BOWELS TO-NIGHT

They're Fine! Liven Your Liver and
Bowels and Clear Your
Head

No Headache, Sour Stomach, Bad Cold
or Constipation by Morn-
ing

Get a 10-cent box.
Colds—whether in the head or any part of the body—are quickly overcome by urging the liver to action and keeping the bowels free of poison. Take Cascarets to-night and you will wake up with a clear head and your cold will be gone. Cascarets work while you sleep; they cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry off the constipated waste matter and poison from the bowels.

Remember the quickest way to get rid of colds is one or two Cascarets at night to cleanse the system. Get a 10-cent box at any drug store. Don't forget the children. They relish this Candy Cathartic and it is often the best needed to drive a cold from their little systems.—Adv.

for the five years before the outbreak of the European war.

"It seems not to be generally understood why wheat is picked out for price determination, and only wheat among the cereals. The answer is that while normal distribution of all our farm products has been subject to great disturbances during the last three years because of war conditions only two commodities, namely wheat and sugar, have been so seriously affected as to require governmental intervention."

"The disturbances which affect these products (and others in less degree) arise from the fact that all of the overseas shipping in the world is now under government control and that the government is obliged to assign tonnage to that commodity that enters into commercial overseas traffic. It has consequently been necessary to establish special agencies for the purchase of the food supplies which must go abroad. The purchase of wheat in the United States for foreign use is of great volume in comparison with the available domestic supply that the price of wheat has been materially disturbed, and it became necessary to protect both the producer and the consumer, to prevent speculation."

"It was necessary, therefore, for the government to exercise a measure of direct supervision, as far as possible, to control purchases of wheat and the processes of its exportation. This supervision necessarily amounted to price fixing, and I therefore thought it fair and that there should be price stated that should be at once liberal and equitable."

The deficiency in production of cereals in the allied countries for the last year is estimated at 525,000,000 bushels. The average imports to these countries in peace times are 381,000,000 bushels of wheat and 345,000,000 bushels of other cereals. It is held that in order to provide normal consumption it would be necessary for the allies to import in the next twelve months 577,000,000 bushels of wheat and 674,000,000 bushels of other cereals. North America from crops of 1917 had an apparent surplus of 208,000,000 bushels of wheat and 350,000,000 bushels of other cereals.

The allies found that they were bidding against each other for these food supplies and created a purchaser in this country. Inasmuch as the allies were buying a big percentage of the wheat which was coming into American markets last autumn the president fixed a wheat price, since the allies have been possible for the allied purchaser to bid down the price of wheat to those farmers who were forced to sell their crop at an early date. On the other hand it was possible that the price might have been bid higher by speculators. On the face of the situation the United States had only 50,000,000 bushels in excess of its needs from its harvest of 550,000,000 bushels.

It would have been possible during the early days of delivery for the allies to have made large purchases, with the result that the home supplies of the country would have been depleted and the price of wheat jumped to \$4 or \$5 a bushel. As it is the wheat market has been stabilized and the United States has shipped to Europe many thousands more bushels of wheat than the 50,000,000 first believed to have been available.

CONTRAST IN TREATMENT

Afforded By Germans in Udine, Italy,
and British in Jerusalem.

London, Feb. 25.—Contrasted with the German proclamation threatening punishment upon the women and children of Udine, Italy, if they failed to work in the fields for 16 hours every day, under German domination, the order issued by the British commander to the people of Jerusalem after the capture of that city, shows the different manner in which the entente and the central powers wage war. The British order reads:

"It is my desire that every person should pursue his life in business, in industry or in agriculture. Furthermore, since your city is regarded with affection by three of the great religions of mankind, and its soil has been consecrated by the prayers and pilgrimages of the devout for many centuries, therefore be it known that every sacred building, monument, holy spot, shrine, pious bequest, or customary place of prayer, will be maintained and protected according to the existing customs and beliefs of those to whose faiths they are sacred."

BURGLARIZED KAISER'S CASTLE.

Secured \$25,000 Worth of Treasure,
Which He Sold for \$65.

Amsterdam, Feb. 25.—Karl Wilke, a 17-year-old schoolboy, who burglarized the German emperor's castle at Wilhelmshoe last November, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment by the German courts. At the trial he stated that he needed money to pay a \$50 restaurant bill incurred in celebrating his birthday. He then committed seven successive burglaries at the imperial castle, obtaining art objects and other valuables worth \$25,000, which he took from the private apartments of the emperor and empress. The whole lot was sold to an antique dealer for \$65.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE
(Tablets). It stops the cough and headache and works off the cold. E. W. GROVES signature on each box. 30c.—Adv.

HARD SENTENCE FOR HENKES

Dismissed from Service and
Sentenced to 25 Years
at Hard Labor

MAN OF GERMAN
DESCENT GUILTY

Tried by Courtmartial After
He Had Tried to
Resign

New York, Feb. 25.—Captain David A. Henkes of the 16th infantry has been sentenced to dismissal from the service and to 25 years at hard labor by court-martial. Henkes, who is of German descent, endeavored to resign his commission, saying that he did not care to fight against relatives and friends.

Henkes was in collusion with German Agents.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 25.—Evidence that he was in touch with German agents contributing to Bernstorff's propaganda funds before America was in the war was largely responsible for the heavy punishment imposed on Henkes.

AIRCRAFT INVENTIONS.

U. S. Government Strives to Encourage
New Designs.

It has frequently been claimed, in the press and in certain scientific quarters, that the principle of standardization to which the government departments are committed in the design and manufacture of airplane engines and parts, has a serious tendency to discourage and stifle inventive initiative throughout the country. It is stated that these officials, once they have decided on a standard design, continue along that line without reference to the inventions and suggestions offered from the outside by patriotic scientists.

In view of this feeling, which is not alone confined to enthusiastic inventors who have laid their schemes for overnight aerial domination refused by the government, a statement is given relative to the policy of the aircraft board in this matter.

In no department of the government's war preparations is more money spent for the encouragement of new designs and in the development of inventions which give promise of definite results. To anyone who has ever encountered the inventive genius of this country when thoroughly aroused to action, manifesting itself in thousands of schemes which pour in from all sections of the United States, ranging in practicality from the one suggesting a formation flight over Germany with huge magnets to draw up in the air and fly away with the entire steel supply of the central powers, to those suggestions whose value and adaptability are at once patent, it will be seen that even in the most conservative of all these ideas submitted there is a tremendous task.

For the conscientious performance of this task the following three bodies of scientists pass on inventions in their respective lines:

1. The national research council, made up of engineers and scientists, both of the war and navy departments and members of the great engineering societies of the country. This body deals with scientific development generally as related to the military and naval forces.

2. The naval consulting board, under the chairmanship of Thomas A. Edison, composed of two representatives, each chosen by vote from 11 national engineering and scientific organizations of the United States. This body, created originally to deal with inventions and developments in connection with the navy, has since the outbreak of the war, extended its services as an invention bureau connected with the council of national defense.

3. The national advisory committee for aeronautics, created by Congress, appointed by the president, and reporting directly to him in all matters of aircraft development. It is to this body that all questions relating to inventions in connection with aircraft are referred. The personnel of the committee is as follows:

Chairman, William L. Durand, D. Ph.; Secretary, S. W. Stratton, Sc. D.; Joseph S. Ames, Ph. D.; Lieut. Col. V. E. Clark, U. S. A.; John F. Hayford, C. E.; Charles F. Marvin, M. E.; Hon. Byron R. Newton; Michael I. Pupin, Ph. D.; Maj. Gen. George O. Squier, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, U. S. N.; Lieut. Commander J. H. Towers, U. S. N.; Charles D. Walcott, Sc. D.

Here an invention is analyzed, experiments are conducted at the bureau of standards or elsewhere, and if a favorable decision is reached, recommendation is made to the aircraft board that a full working-sized model be constructed. After such has been done under the direction of the board it is turned over to the joint technical committee of the war and navy departments for trial and for decisions as to whether or not the invention is of such military value as to warrant its being put into quantity production for the purposes of training or of war.

FACE A SIGHT WITH PIMPLES

Hard and Red, Itched and
Burned So Could Not Sleep.
Cuticura Healed.

"My face was covered with pimples and I was a sight to look at. The pimples were of pretty large size and they festered, and were hard and red. They itched and I had to scratch my face making it worse. Then it started to burn and I was not able to sleep."

"Then I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and inside of a week I was healed, and now I am ashamed to go out." (Signed) Frank Nuzzo, 165 Cove St., East Boston, Mass., August 24, '17.

Skin troubles are quickly relieved by Cuticura. The Soap cleanses and purifies, the Ointment soothes and heals. Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura, Dept. H, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c.

SHIPYARD WORKERS FROM THE COUNTRY

U. S. Government Went There Because It
Wants Representative Workmen
From All America.

(By James H. Collins.)
Finally the plans for Uncle Sam's new mercantile navy were ready and the shipyards taking shape, and the materials being turned out back in the factory. All was ready for an army of nearly 400,000 workers. Uncle Sam set out to get them in a big volunteer enrollment drive, and in the following table, showing the quota for each state, you can see where he looked for shipyard workers.

Maine.....	2,972
New Hampshire.....	1,698
Vermont.....	1,390
Massachusetts.....	14,321
Rhode Island.....	2,355
Connecticut.....	4,786
New York.....	35,226
New Jersey.....	11,348
Pennsylvania.....	32,771
Ohio.....	19,802
Indiana.....	10,847
Illinois.....	23,662
Michigan.....	11,734
Wisconsin.....	9,611
Minnesota.....	8,762
Iowa.....	15,312
Missouri.....	12,548
North Dakota.....	2,393
South Dakota.....	4,400
Nebraska.....	6,330
Kansas.....	811
Delaware.....	6,250
Maryland.....	1,390
District of Columbia.....	8,453
Virginia.....	9,264
West Virginia.....	9,264
North Carolina.....	6,253
South Carolina.....	11,001
Georgia.....	3,435
Florida.....	8,260
Kentucky.....	7,952
Tennessee.....	8,990
Alabama.....	6,022
Mississippi.....	7,064
Arkansas.....	8,492
Louisiana.....	17,023
Oklahoma.....	1,583
Texas.....	1,621
Montana.....	618
Idaho.....	3,320
Wyoming.....	1,428
Colorado.....	888
New Mexico.....	1,660
Arizona.....	386
Utah.....	5,906
Nevada.....	3,204
Washington.....	11,310
Oregon.....	
California.....	

Just study that map a minute! Of the 48 states, that half touch no salt water. To be sure, many freshwater states have shipyards and sailors. But who would think of looking for deep-sea tars in Iowa or New Mexico? Yet, from every state in the union Uncle Sam expects to draw his builders of deep-sea ships. And there is a very definite purpose in his plan.

That is a national matter, and deep-sea ships are a vital part of our resources in men and money Uncle Sam looks to each state to do its share according to population.

That is one reason. Again, war activities must be organized with the least disturbance to farming, manufacturing, transportation, and other industrial war production. An even draft on each state, according to population, is the business-like way of mustering these shipyard workers with the least dislocation of other industries.

That is a second reason, but there is still another. Uncle Sam is drawing his shipyard workers from the fresh-water states, the regions of corn, cotton, wheat and sugar-bush, because he wants representative workmen from all America.